The comperison of results of determinations of measurements for such an ellipsoid show very little variation.

The study of the shape of the earth remains one of the basic scientific problems of higher geodesy. The determination of the dimensions of the earth's ellipsoid with greater accuracy is the first problem. The second the terrestrial ellipsoid.

The article refers to a coordinated geodetic program of astrogeodetic China, and other Asiatic countries.

SUM. 1305

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THE STREET, ST

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komitet po geodezii i geofizike

Mezhdunarodnaya assotsiatsiya geodezii; tezisy dokladov na XI General'noy assambleye Mezhdunarodnogo geodezicheskogo i geofizicheskogo soyuza (The International Association of Geodesy; Abstracts of the Reports at the XI General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1957. 63 p. 1,500 copies printed.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this booklet is the dissemination of abstracts of the reports presented by the Soviet members of the International Association of Geodesy at the XI General Assembly of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics.

COVERAGE: This booklet, with full English translation of the Russian text, published by The National Committee for Geodesy and

Card 1/12

3

The International Association of Teodesy (Cont.)

497

coefficients after a lapse of years remain practically constant. The use of such a pendulum at first order stations, even under very adverse climatic conditions and transportation difficulties, is well justified.

Izotov, A.A. The Reference Ellipsoid and the Basic Geodetic Data Used in USSR

9

The reduction of triangulation to sea level and the subsequent development of it on the surface of the geoid introduce considerable distortions—into the main geodetic framework. The method of projecting triangulation directly on the surface of the reference ellipsoid developed and adapted in USSR is free from such drawbacks. Erasovskiy's ellipsoid derived from measurements in USSR, W. Europe and USA offers a close enough figure of the Earth, applicable to the continents of the Northern hemisphere only.

Card 3/12

3

"The Present Status and Problems in the Determination of the Shape of the Earth," by A. A. Izotov, Moscow, Vermessungs-technik, No 4, Apr 57, pp 73-78

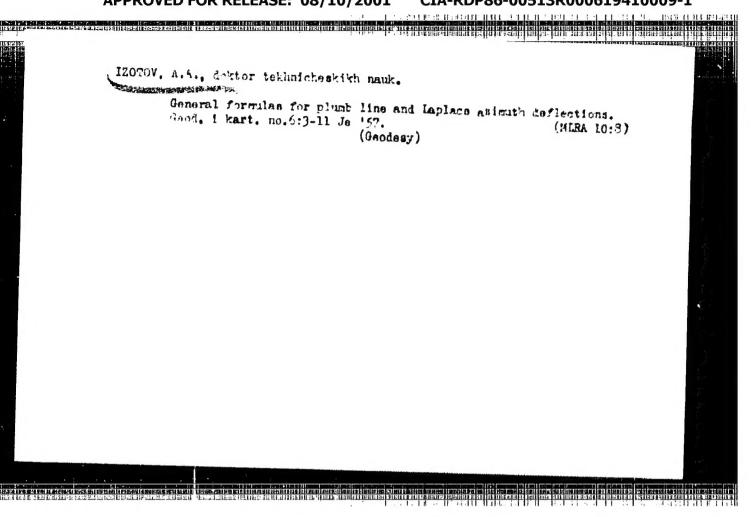
The report summarizes the work done by US, Soviet, British, and French geodesists in determining the figure of the geoid, gives comparative figures for Soviet (Central Scientific Research Institute for Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography) and US determinations of the geoid in the area of North America, and discusses briefly the methods used in obtaining data on the figure of the earth. (U)

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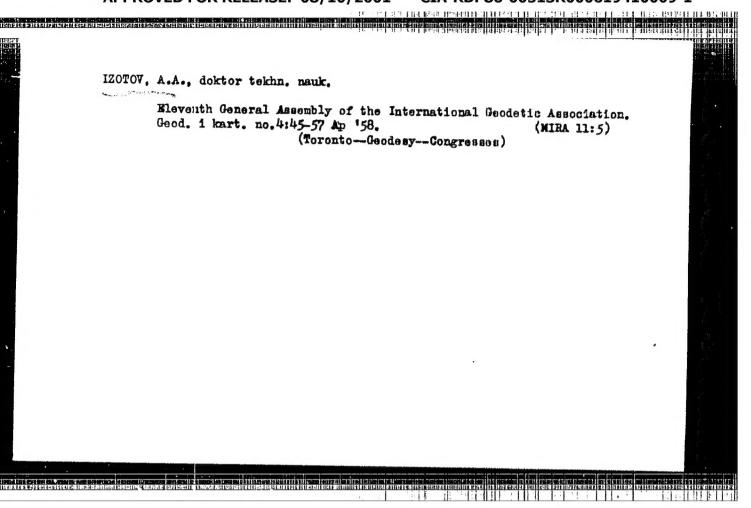
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#### 



"The Achievements of Soviet Science in the Geodesy."

paper presented at the XIth General Assembly of the Int'l. Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, Tornoto, Canada, 3-14 Sept 1957. (Izv. Ak Nauk SSER - Ser Geog. 1958, No. 2, pp 3-8 [USSR]).



AUTHOR:

Izotov, A.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences

6-58-5-2/17

TITLE:

On the Quadrangle-Method in Geodesy (O metode

chetyrekhugol'nikov v geodezii)

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp. 7-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the course of the past 10 years Candidate of Technical Sciences I.V. Zubritskiy published several papers (Refs 1-6), in which he repeatedly makes the same suggestion, i.e. to build up the basic networks from quadrangles without diagonals. A short time ago he united all these papers in his dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences, thus giving a definite character to his suggestion, which is commented upon by the author of the present article. First, the nature of the method itself as suggested by the author is explained, and it is shown that as regards questions of equalization and evaluation of the accuracy of series (from quadrangles) Zubritskiy's work contains no new theoretical or methodical theses. Some of his statements are dealt with in greater detail in order to show that they do not justify the application of the quadrangle method. His method is far-fetched and the process suggested for the calculation of

Card 1/2

On the Quadrangle-Method in Geodesy

6-59-5-2/17

the side of a quadrangle has not been well thought-out. There are 1 figure, and 7 references, which are Soviet.

1. Geodesics 2. Mathematics

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: 107/6-59-7-14/17 Izotov, A. A. appearant buring 13 toron . S. TITLE: Letter to the Editors (Fis'mo v redaktalju) PERIODICAL: Geoleziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 7, p. 7c ABLILACT: This is a letter to the editor by the author of the article on "The 11th General Meeting of the International Association of Curveyors", published in the periodical Geodeziya i karto-grafiya, 1958, Nr 4. In this article the author remarked that "the suggestion by Granff-Hanter (Granff-Khanter) agrees with the method proposed by M. S. Mololenskiy of studying the physical shape of the earth, and that, however, according to this method the problem is solved in another way." Grauf-Hanter proceeds from the ordinary classic I formula by Stokes (Stoks), although he has in view the utilization of the particular anomalies of the gravitational force corresponding to a certain leveling of the earth's surface. The theory of studying the shape of the physical surface of the globedeveloped by M. S. Molodenskiy is based upon an application of a generalized formula of a Stokes type which was Card 1/2 deduced by him. This equation also requires a certain leveling

Letter to the Editors

007/6-58-7-14/1/

of the earth's surface. This can, however, he obtained according to the required accuracy of the solution under the condition of arbitrary small and neglectable elterations of the gravitational field of the earth and it is not connected with the introduction of special reductions of the gravitational force. Hence these conclusions practically characterize the unchanged shape of the real globe. The author wants to correct these facts, as in his article he did not realize the conclusions thich can be drawn from either method.

1. Geophysical surveying-Theory

Card 2/2

bounds of practical applicability of the quadrangular method without diagonals. However, it is evident that traversing with the application of optical range finders is the most APPROVED #GP& RELEASE: 08 / 10/2001 \*\*\* 1 th CTA-RDP86 \*\* 005 \*\*: 3 R 000 6 1 9 4 1 0 0 0 9 - 1 without diagonals. There are 3 Soviet references.

Card 1/1

3 (4) AUTHOR:

Izotov, A. A. Doctor of Technical Sciences SOV/6-59-11-4/21

TITLE:

On the Problem of Standard Bases

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 11, pp 13-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It is desirable that the relative fluctuation in the scale of the triangulation base lengths in different countries should not exceed 1: 1,000,000. The problem, whether the standard bases serve their purpose, is investigated along with the question as to whether they would be of help in reducing the triangulation of various countries to a one length-scale. Therefore the author investigated the relation between the errors of measurements of the standard bases and the errors of measurements of the triangulation bases. He proves that the use of standard bases is justified only with the following conditions prevailing: (1) when their initial or standardization length was determined with a high degree of accuracy and does not change after some time, (2) when the standard bases are measured with calibrated wires of bands causing negligibly small casual errors, and (3) when measuring of triangulation bases is not accompanied by considerable systematic errors due to different measuring standards,

Card 1/2

SUDAKOV, S.G.; ALEKSANDROV, T.F.; BULANOV, A.I.; DURNEV, A.I.;
YELISEYEV, S.V.; ZAKATOV, P.S.; IZOTOV, A.A.; KARLOV, G.M.;
KUZ'MIR, B.S.; KUKUSHKIN, A.D.; KOLUPAYEV, A.P.; KCZLOVA, Ye.A.;
LARIN, B.A.; LARIN, D.A.; LARIN, B.A.; LITVINOV, B.A.; MAZAYEV,
A.V.; PELLINEN, L.P.; PETROV, A.I.; SOLOV'YEV, A.I.; TOMILIN, A.F.;
URALOV, S.S.; USPENSKIY, M.S.; FOMIN, M.P.; SHISHKIN, V.N.; SHCHEGLOV,
A.P.; SUDAKOV, S.G., otv. red.; KOMARKOVA, L.M., red. izd-ve; SUNGUROV,
V.S., tekhn. red.

[Instruction concerning the building-up of a state geodetic network in the U.S.S.R.] Instruktsiia o postroenii gosudaratvennoi geodezi-cheskoi seti Soiuza SSR; obiazatel'na dlia vsekh vedomstv i uch-rezhdenii, proizvodiashchikh gosudarstvennye geodezicheskie seti. hoskva, Izd-vo geodez. lit-ry, 1961. 459 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i karto-

(Geodesy)

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

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\$/035/62/000/007/c65/c83 A001/A101

AUTHOR:

Izotov, A. A.

TITLE:

The present state and tasks of geodesy

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 7, 1962, 6, abstract 7632 ("Tr. 3-go s"yezda Vses. astron.-geod. o-va, 1960", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1962, 67 - 72)

TEXT: The author points out that there is no uniformity in various countries either in the system of construction of principal triangulation or in methods of its mathematical processing. Although at present the accuracy of triangulations meets requirements of science and practice, stronger demands are possible in the future. Therefore, it is necessary to improve methods and means of performing main geodetic operations and of processing astronomic-geodetic networks. In connection with emergence of new measurement means, it is noted that best results can be achieved by an expedient combination of old and new means. Methods and means of geodetic astronomy and astrometry should be further improved. Precise data on the shape, size and gravity field of the Earth are necessary for

Card 1/2

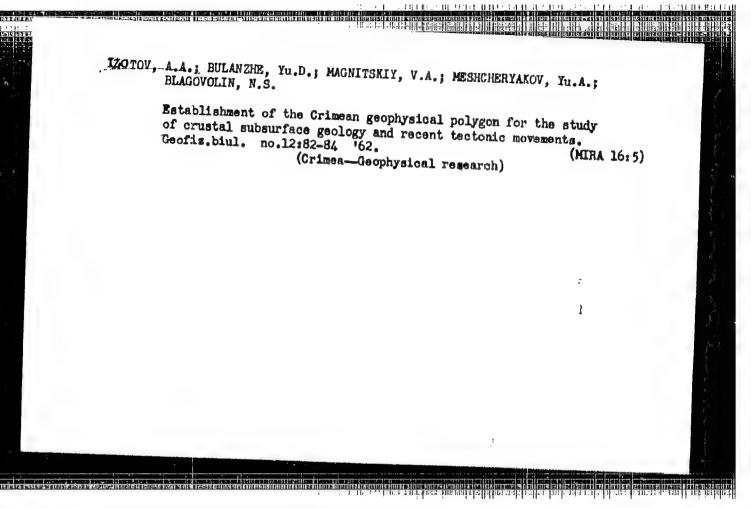
MARTYNOV, D.Ya., prof., otv. red.; DURNEY, A.I., red.; IZOTOV, A.A., red.; POPOV, P.I., red.; FEDYNSKIY, V.V., red.; ECCHRITEN, V.A., red.; RAKHLIN, I.Ye., red.izd-va; LAUT, V.G., tekhn. red.

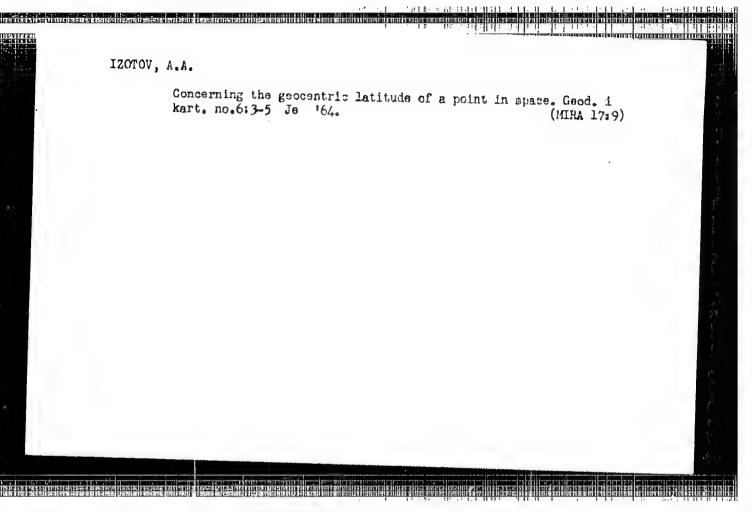
[Transactions of the Congress of the All-Union Astronomical and Geodetic Society] Trudy tret'yego s'ezda Vsesoyuznogo astronome-geodezicheskogo obshchestva. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 257 p.

(NIRA 15:2)

1. S''yezd Vsesoyuznogo astronome-geodezicheskogo obshchestva, 3rd, Kiev, 1960. 2. Prezident Vsesoyuznogo astronome-geodezicheskogo obshchestva(for Martynov).

(Astronomy—Congresses) (Geodesy—Congresses)





L 3743-65 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/FSS-2 TT/GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5027649

02/0023/65/009/002/0301/0207

AUTHOR: Izotov, A. A.

TITLE: Determination of the shape and dimensions of the Earth from observations of artificial satellites [This paper was presented at the Symposium on the Determination of the Figure of the Earth, October 6 - 10, 1964, Prague]

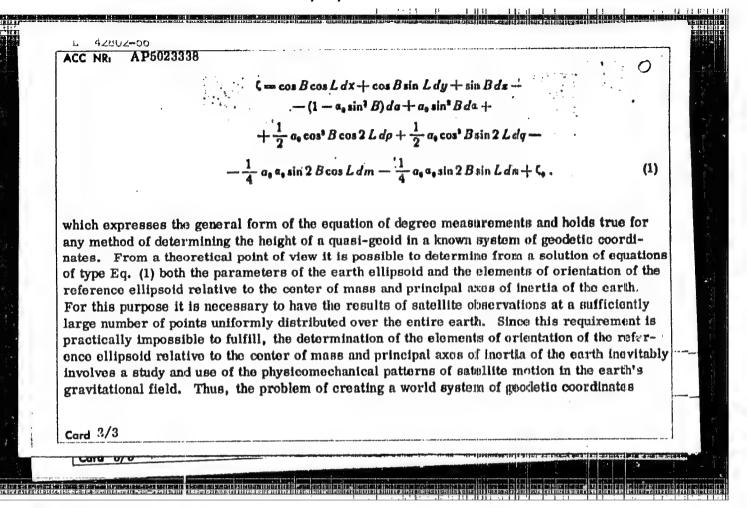
SOURCE: Studia geophysica et geodaetica, v. 9, no. 2, 1965, 201-207

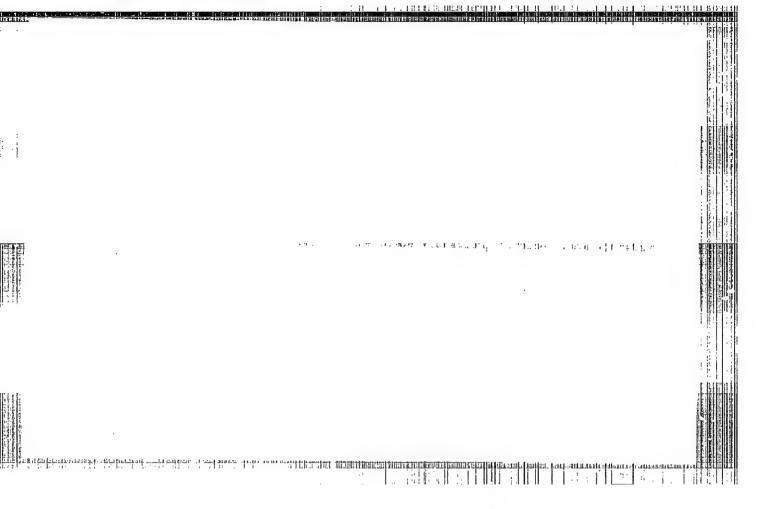
TOPIC TAGS: parameter, geodesy, artificial satellite observation, spacehorne earth

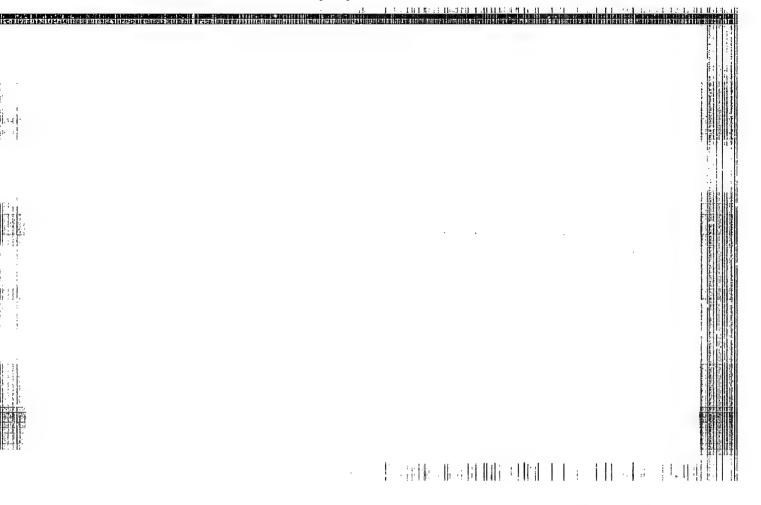
Abstract [Author's Russian summary, modified]: The article shows how equations permitting determination of the parameters of the general Earth ellipsoid and the elements of orientation of the reference ellipsoid relative to the center of mass and the principal axes of inertia of the Earth can be derived from rectangular three-dimensional coordinates, obtained from observations of artificial satellites, of the point of observation in a system of a certain reference ellipsoid and at a known height above sea level. Orig. art. has 22 formulas.

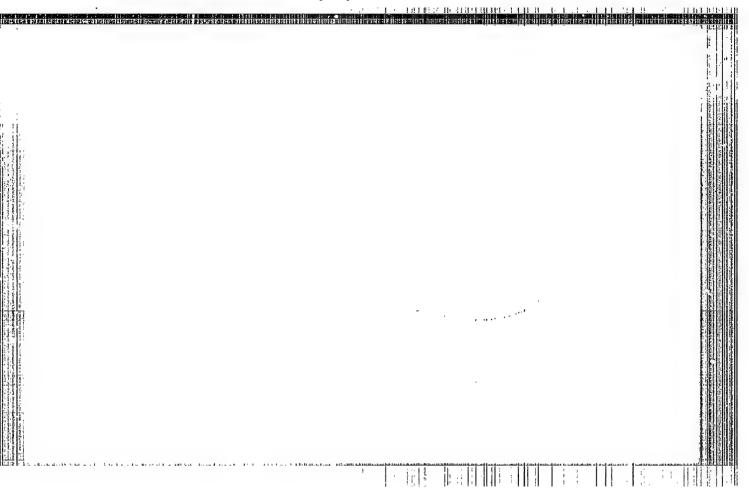
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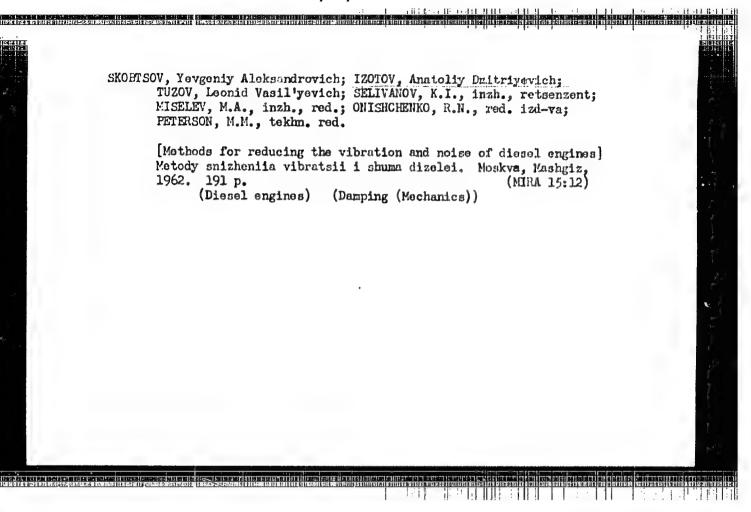








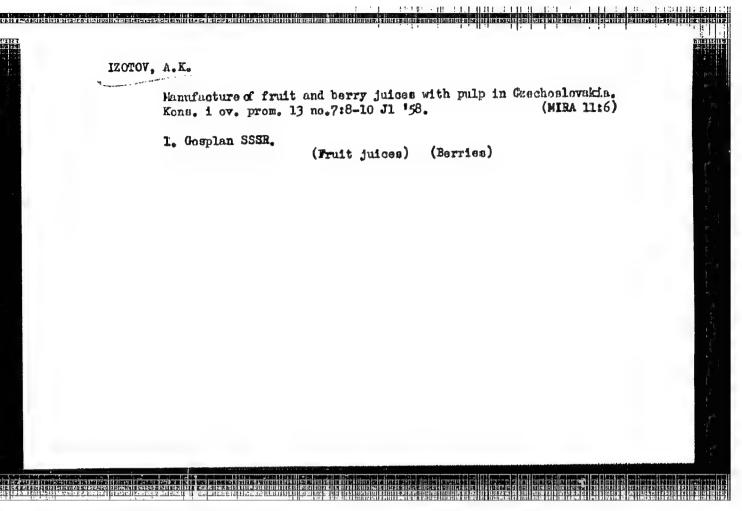


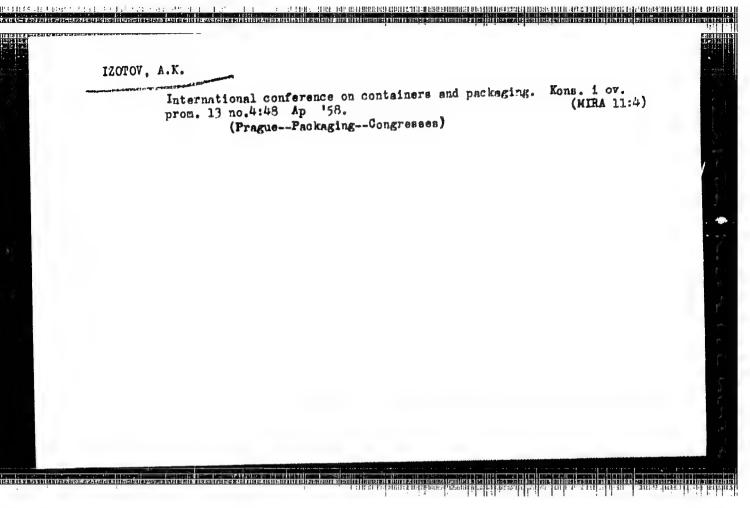


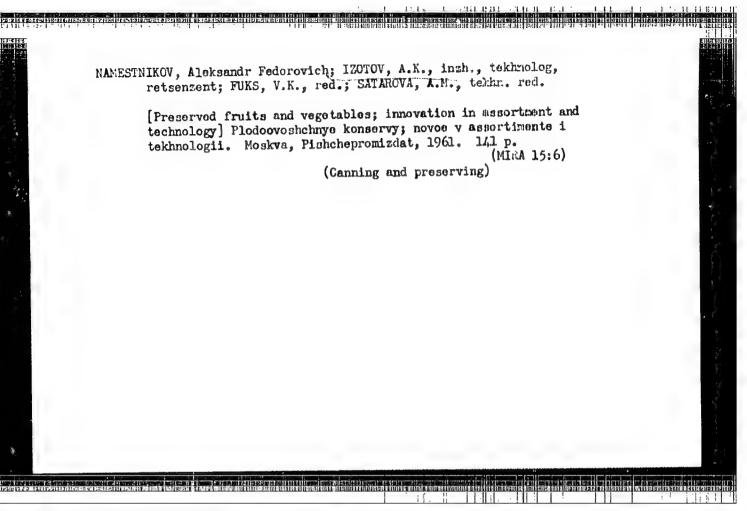
HAMENTNIKOV, A.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SABUROV, N.V., dekter tekhnicheskikh nauk prefesser, retesanest; IEOPGV, A.K., inzhener, retesanent; VASIL'YEVA, G.N., redakter; GOTLIB, E.N., tekhnicheskiy redakter.

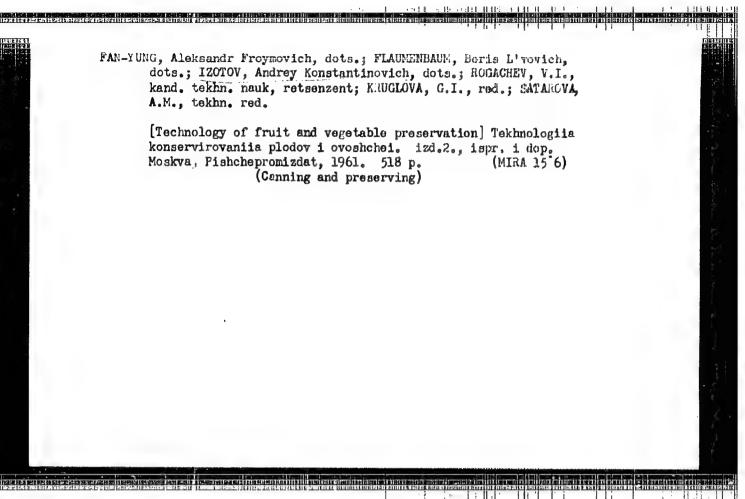
[Technelegy of canning fruits and vegetables] Tekhnelegiia kenservirevaniia plodov i ovoshchi, Meskva, Pishchepremizdat, 1955. 127 p. (Ganning and preserving)

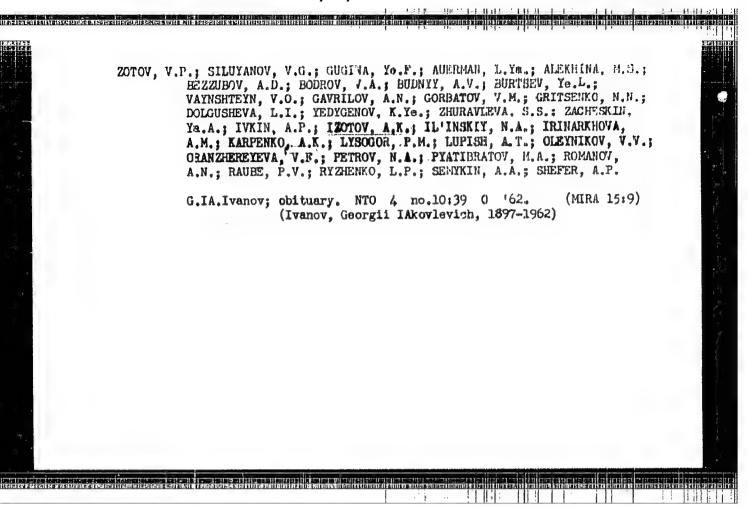
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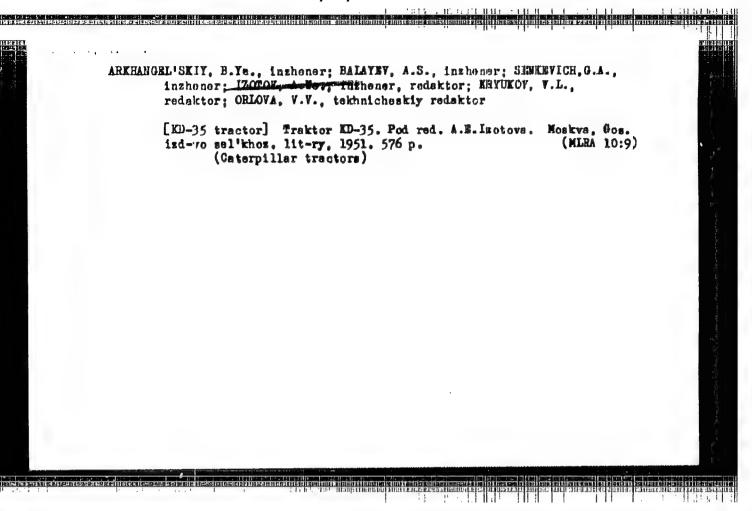


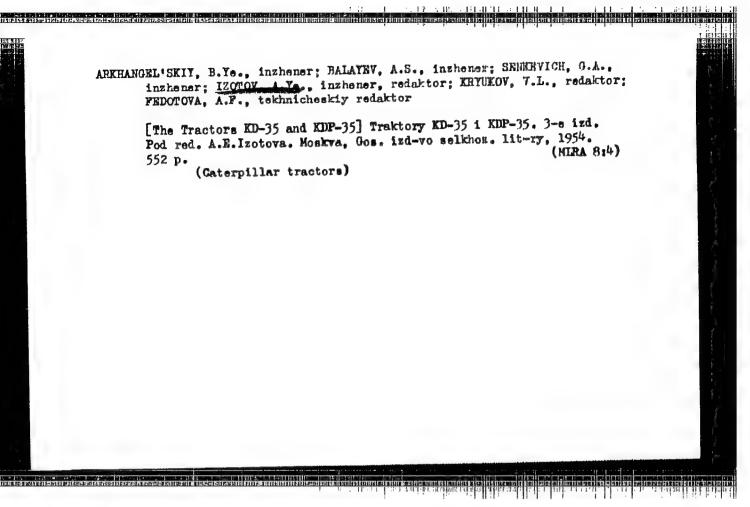
ORIBIN, P.P.; IZOTOV, A.V.; MJZYLEV, G.A.

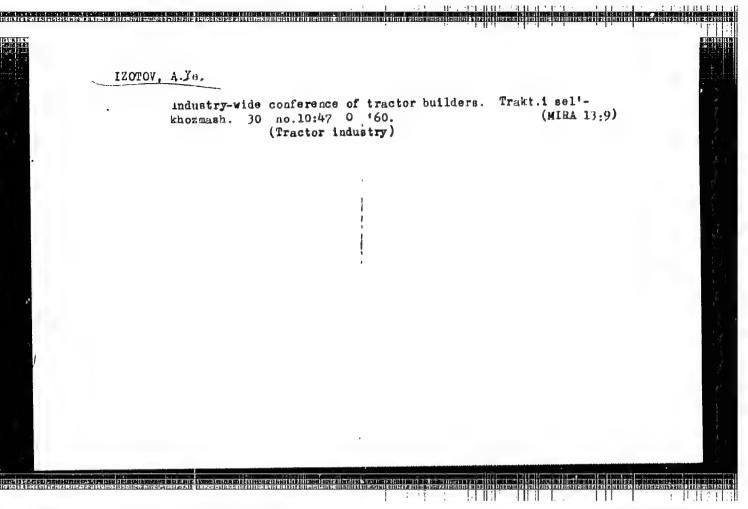
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(MIRA 11:4)

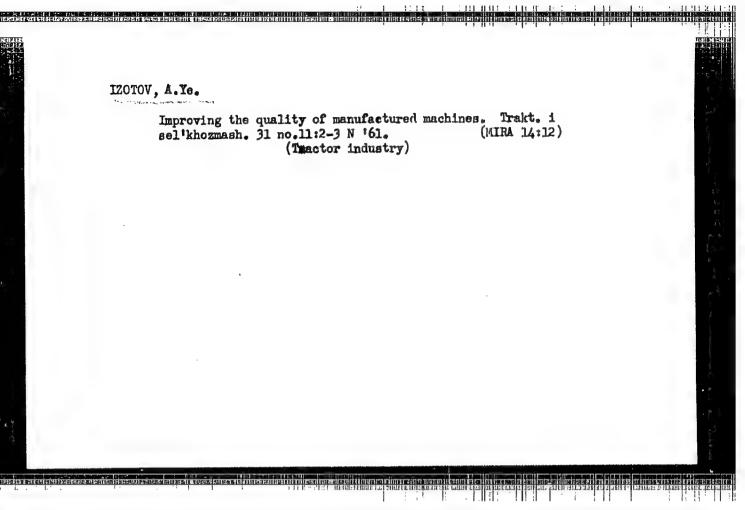
1. Kombinat "Sakhalinugol" (for Gribin, Izotov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-iseledovatel skiy institut Ugleoboganhcheniye (for Musylev).
(Goal preparation)

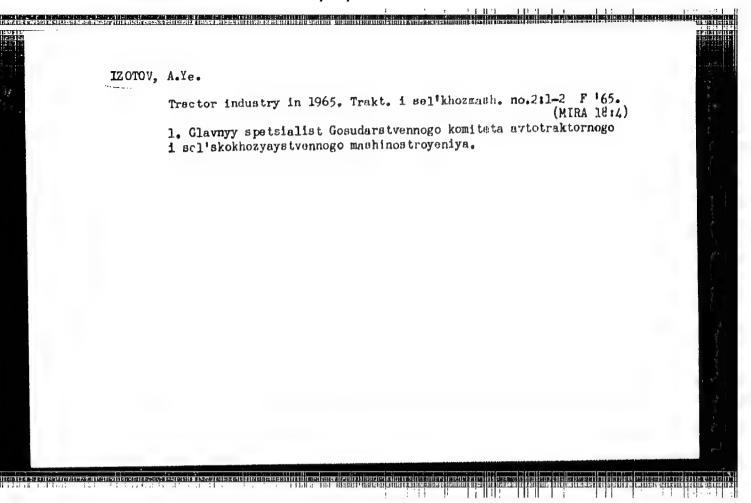
Tractors  Increasing the period of usefulness of the tractor kL-35.  MTS 12 No. 4, 1952.	Personal film faces for misea	negodije poznaci (Parede Aresan	F 1 2 3 3 1 1 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
			The best and the second of the production
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress,	August	195 <b>3</b> , Uncl.	











GRATSIANSKIY, Mikhail Mikolayevich, dots., kand. tokhm.mauk;

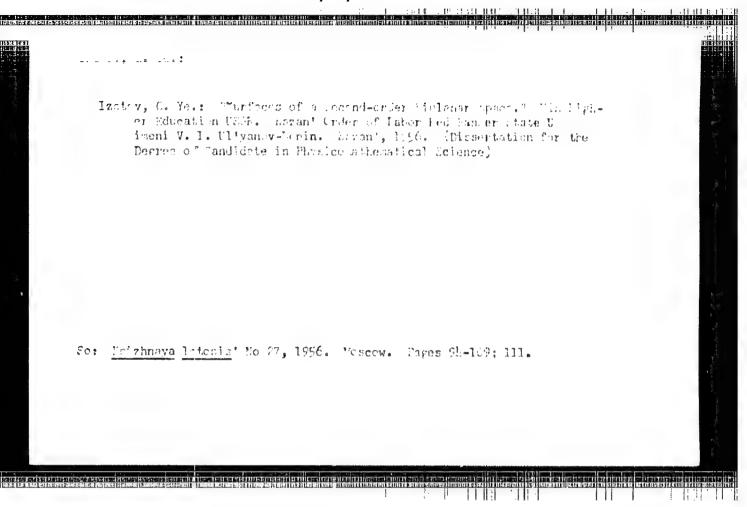
ALEKSANDROVSKIY, Yuriy Vladimirovich, dots., kand. tekhm. nauk;

IZOTOV, B.S., dots., retsenzent; SUROV, I.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; BONDAR', F.I., inzh., retsenzent; SAMSONOVA, M.T., red.;

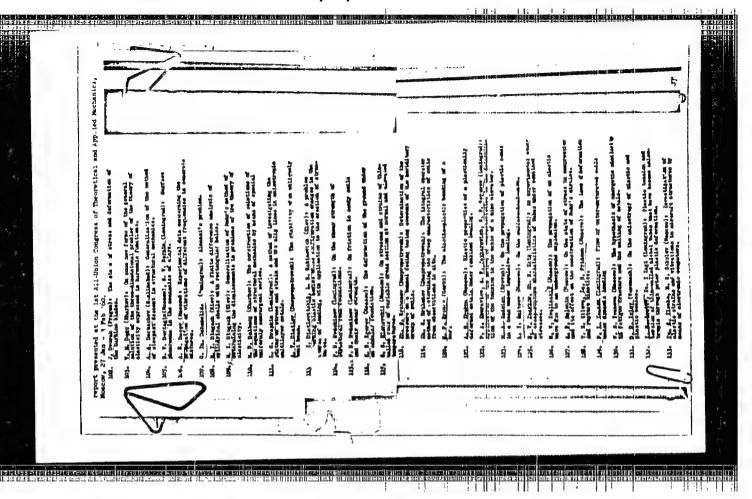
VORONINA, R.K., tekhm. red.

[Hydrology and hydraulic structures] Gidrologija i gidrotekhnicheskie sooruzheniia. Moskva, Gos. izd-va "Vysshain shkola," 1961. 351 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra gorodskogo stroitel'stva i khozyaystva Leningradskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta (for Izotov). (Hydraulic engineering)



807/140 -58-1-9/21 Izotov, G. Ya. (Kazan') AUTHOR: Surfaces of Second Order in the Biplamar Space (Poverkhnosti TITLE: vtorogo poryadka biplanarnogo prostranstva) Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy Ministerstva vysshego PERIODICAL: obrazovaniya SSSR, Matematika, 1958, Nr 1, pp 89-102(USSR) a manifold of points is denoted, As a biplanar space Bon-1 ABSTRACT: the fundamental transformation group of which is isomorphic to the subgroup of those projective transformations of the (2n - 1)-dimensional projective space which let invariant two (n - 1)-dimensional complex-conjugate planes which do not intersect. The contribution of the author is an abstract of his dissertation (Kazan', 1955) and may be considered as a completement to the well-known results of Norden [Ref 2-5]. In a larger table the classification of the Bz is given. There are 10 references, 9 of which are Soviet, and 1 is Roumanian, and 2 tables. ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Ul'yanova-Lenina (Kazan' State University imeni V.I. Ul'yanov-Lenin) Card 1/2



18820U 244200

25712 8, 900, 81, 139, 003, 011/025 5104, 8701

AUTHORS:

Izotov, I W, and Yagn. Yu. I.

TITLE:

Study or the plastic deformation of a metal with a deformation anisotropy produced by pre-atressing

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 139. no. 5, 1961, 576-579

TEXT: A study has been made of the development of plastic deformations in the initial stages of a second stressing of material relieved partly or completely from stress after a first plastic deformation. To determine a deformation due to stress it is necessary to examine the relationship between the vector  $\overrightarrow{ob}$  of the increment of plastic deformation and the vector  $\overrightarrow{ob}$  of the increment of stress as depending upon the intecedents. The geometric loss constructed according to the allowances of  $\Delta \mathcal{E}_i$   $\Delta \mathcal{E}_i$ 

being the intensity of increase of plantic deformation) are examined, and the possibility of their application for determining the directions of vectors of are estimated. At the came time, the principles underlying the modulus of plantic deformability are studied, and a utilization of geometric local of equal in values (h being the modulus of plantic deformability) is Card 1/4

25712 \$/020/61/159/003/011/025 B104/B201

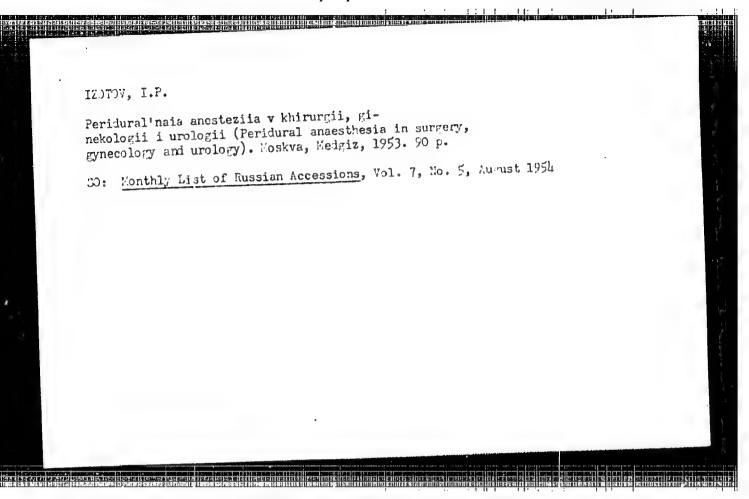
Study of the plastic deformation...

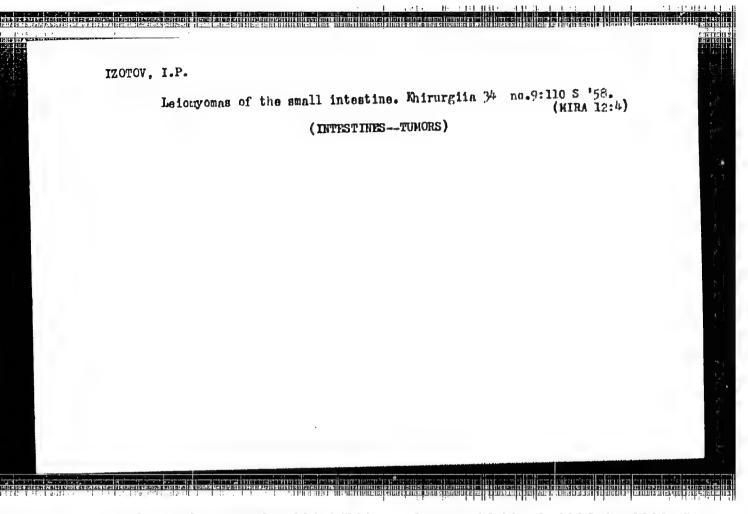
vectors 3 are determined with sufficient accuracy by the direction of the normals on the locus of equal  $\Delta \epsilon_i$ . Deviations therefrom rise with increasing distance from the stress at which the first experiment was interrupted. 2) The geometric locus of all equal h is almost a circle, whose center is displaced with respect to the coordinate origin. The direction of this displacement is determined by the component of the first stress; the displacement value depends upon h. The radius R of this circle is not dependent upon the kind of the first stress; it is determined by h and the strain attained with the first stress. 3) The direction of 30 deviates systematically from the normals to the circle of equal h. This deviation (on average 6, -7°) is only little larger than the change of direction of vectors 30, which is caused by the character of the second stress, and can be neglected in most cases. 4) To calculate the expected plastic deformation with the aid of (1), it is sufficient to construct the family of circles of equal h with the aid of equations

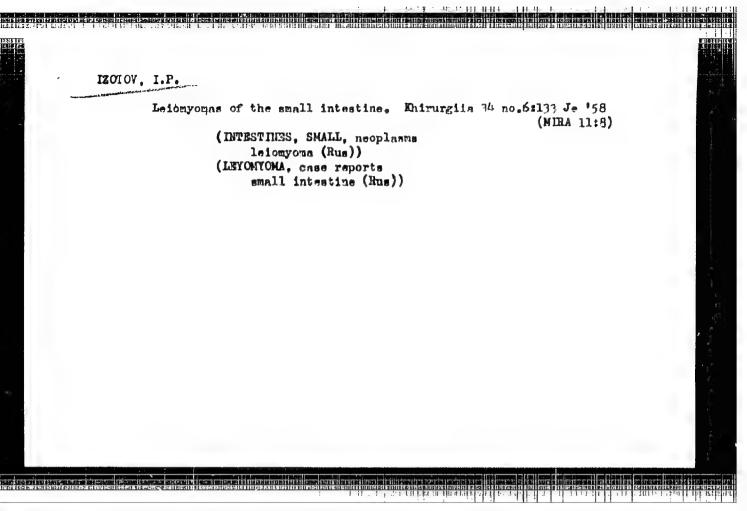
$$\rho_{\sigma} = \frac{A}{h} \frac{\epsilon_{0}}{\epsilon_{i0}}, \qquad \rho_{V_{3}^{-}v} = \frac{A}{h} \frac{\gamma_{0}}{V_{3}\epsilon_{i0}}; \qquad (3)$$

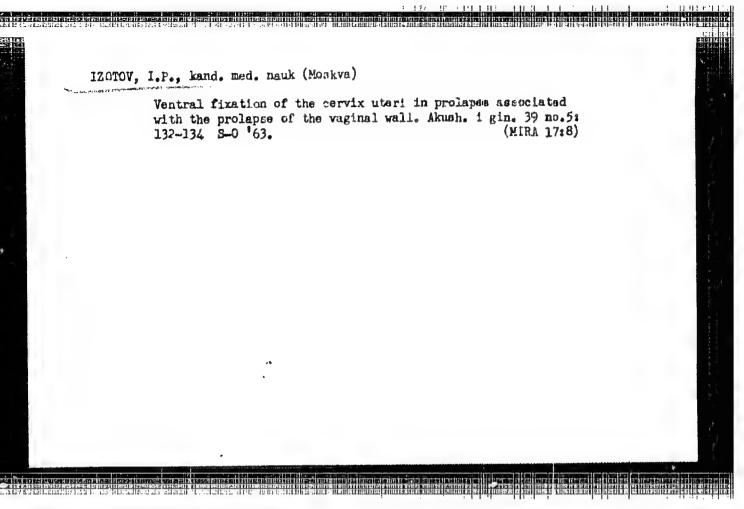
 $h = ak \left[ \frac{R+B}{\sigma_{to}+B} D - B \right]^{k-1},$ 

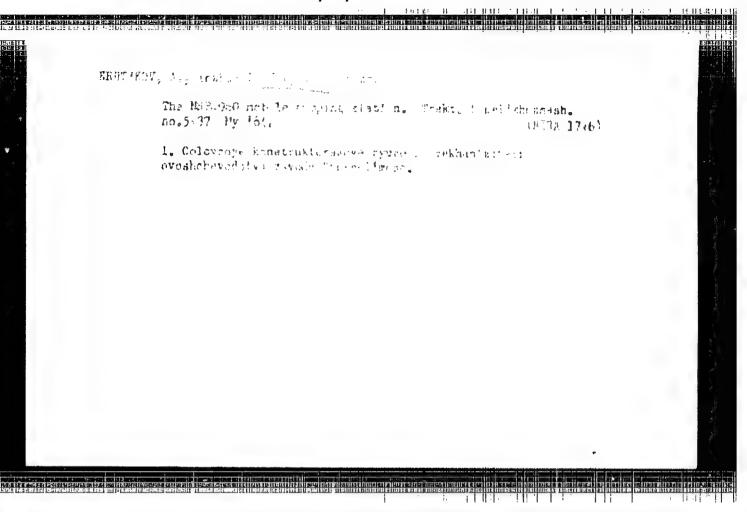
Card 3/4

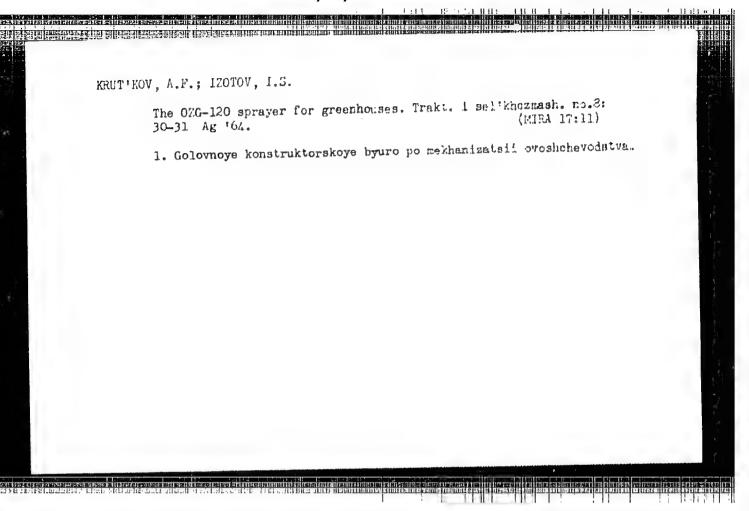


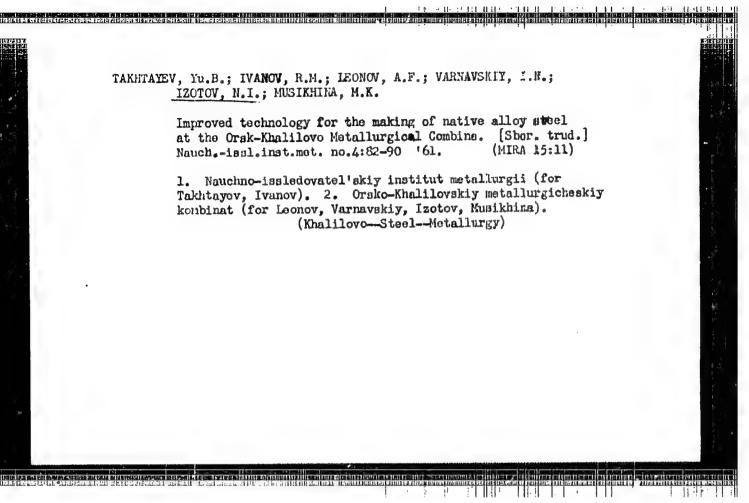


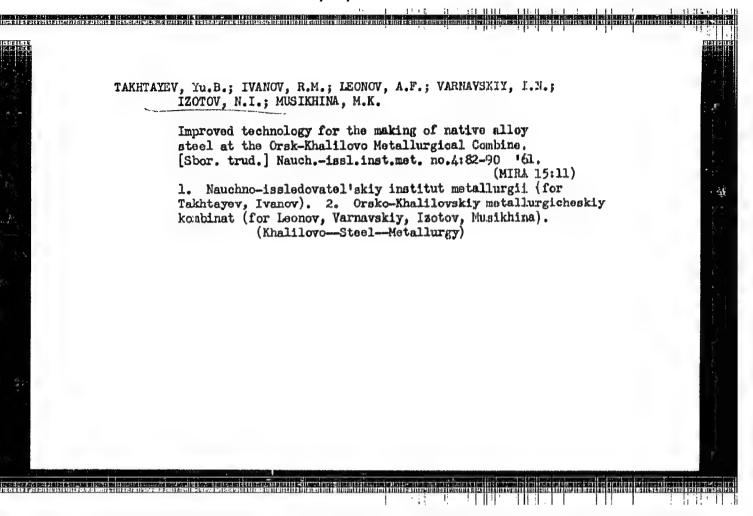


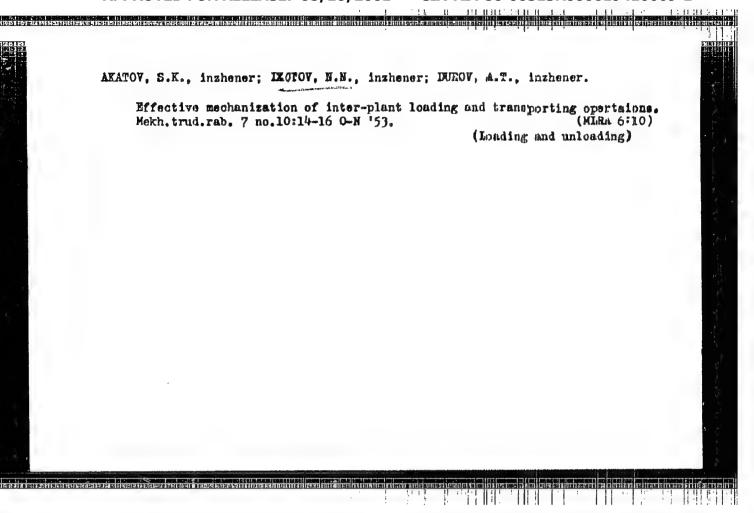


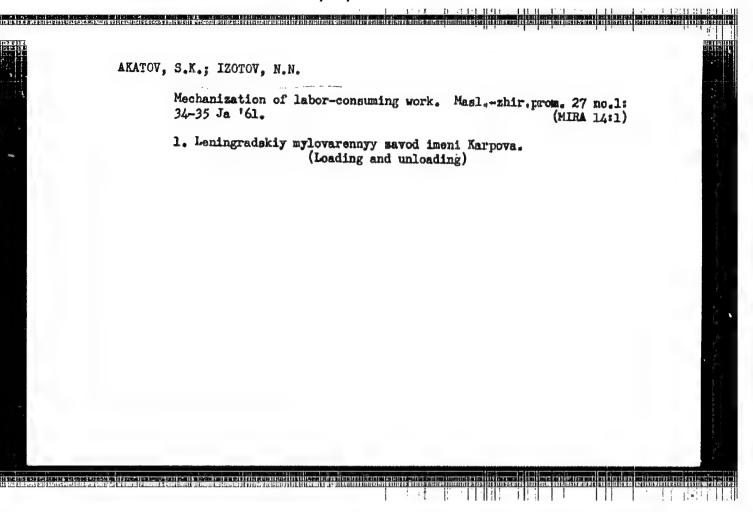












Transactions of the Conference on the Occasion of the \$0V/108-13-8-11/12 40th Anniversary of the Nizhniy-Novgorod Radis Laboratory imeni

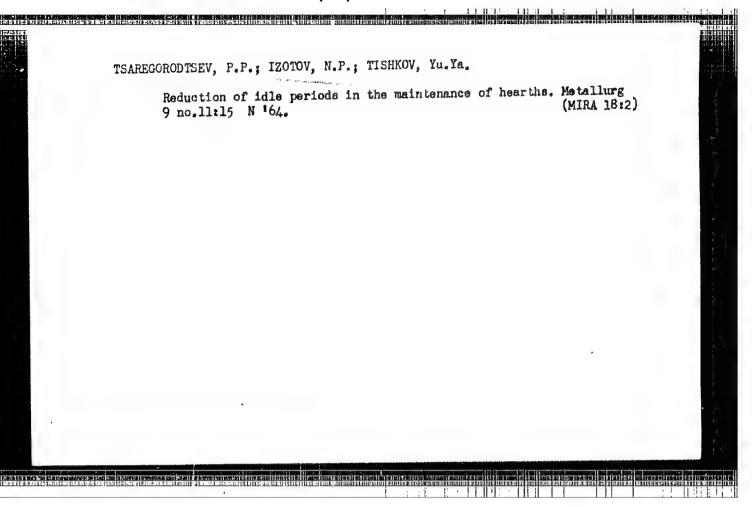
K. M. Kosikov reported in short on two important discoveries of M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich in the field of the propagation of radio waves (1932-1933).A. A. Pistolkors, B. A. Ostroumov, N. N. Izotov, and V. I. Ce

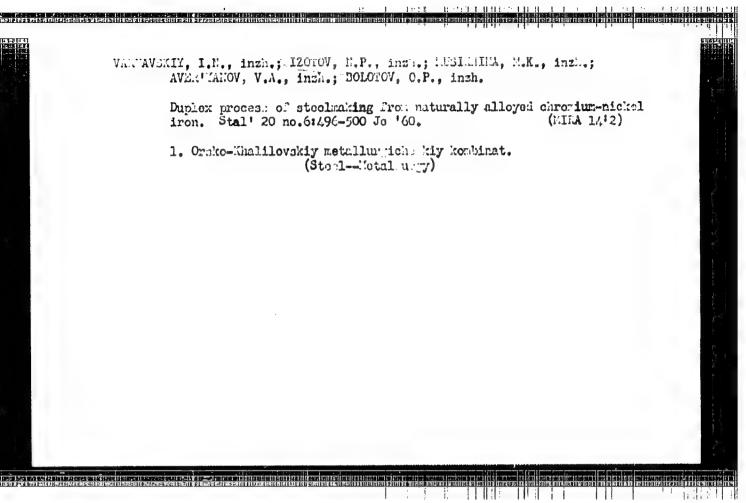
spoke about the Tver' radio station as well as of the Nizhniy--Novgorod Radio Laboratory.

The participants in the conference visited the laboratory establishments of the NIRFI at Gor'kiy State University where they became acqueinted with the observations made according to the program of the International Geophysical Year.

Aboard the motor ship "Ukraina" by which the participants in the conference sailed to Gor'kiy a readers' conference of the periodical "Radiotekhnika" was held. It was arranged by the Chief Editor M. R. Reznikov and the First Editor R.D.Mel'nikovskaya. M. R. Reznikov spoke about the activity of the editorial staff. Ya. M. Sorin (Moskow) stressed the fact that the periodical supplies only little information on the problems turning up in industry. I. M. Kogan (Moskow) was of opinion that more articles concerning applied theory should be dealt with. A. V. Bogdanov (Leningrad) suggested to publish a special

Card





LEONOV, A.F.; MOROZOV, A.N.; IVAPOV, R.N.; VARNAVSKIY, I.N.;
TAKHTAYEV, Yu.B.; IZOTOV, N.P.; VOLKOV, S.S.

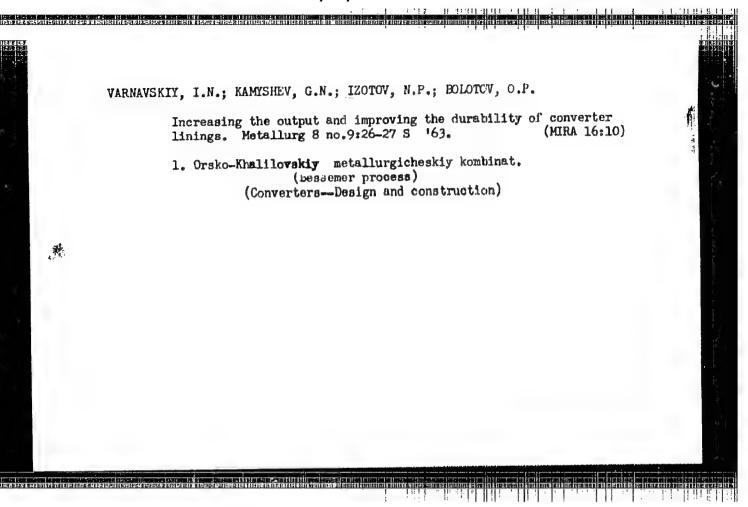
Smolting of native-alloy steel. Metallurg 6 no.10:20-21
O'61.

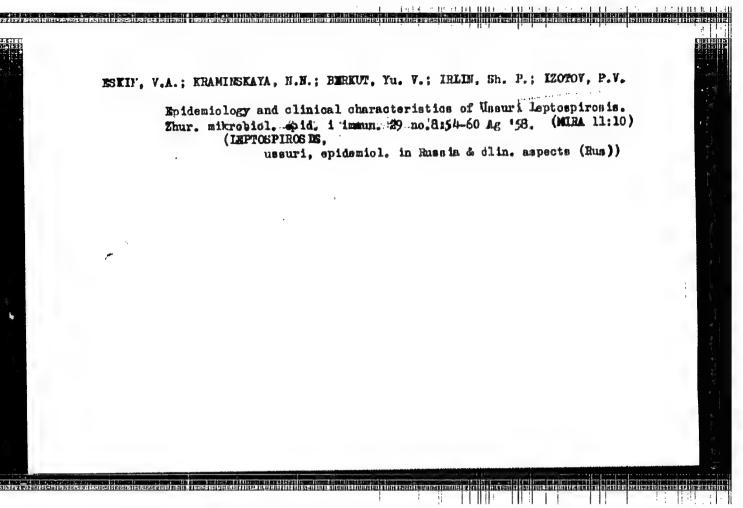
1. Orsko-Khalilovskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat i
Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgi.
(Steel alloys-Metallurgy)

SHUMAKOV, L.G., ingh.; VARMAVSKIY, I.M., ingh.; IEOTOW, E.T., Ingh.; VOLKOV, S.S., ingh.

Conversion of low-carbon, high-temporature molton matal in open hearth furnaces. Stal' 22 no.1:37 Ja '62. (MLM 14:1:)

1. Orsko-Khalilovskiy metallurgicheakiy kombinat. (Steol--Motallurgy)

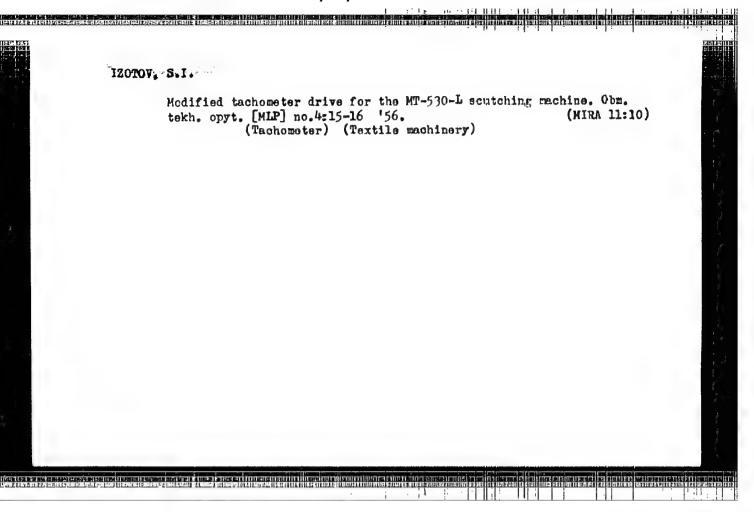


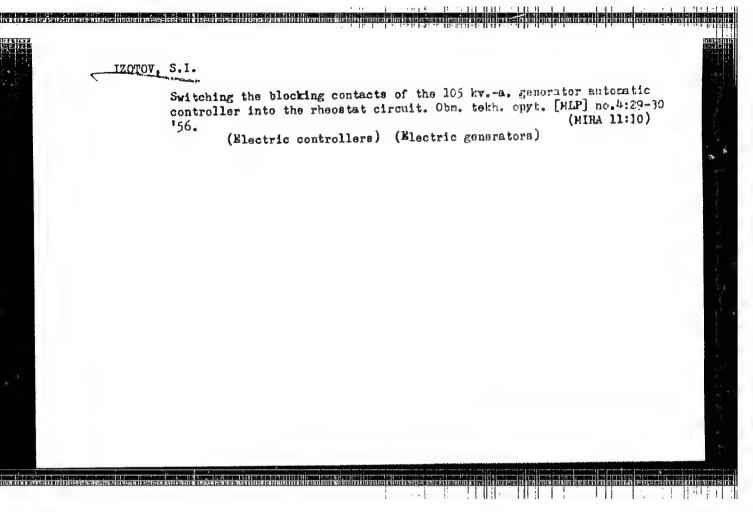


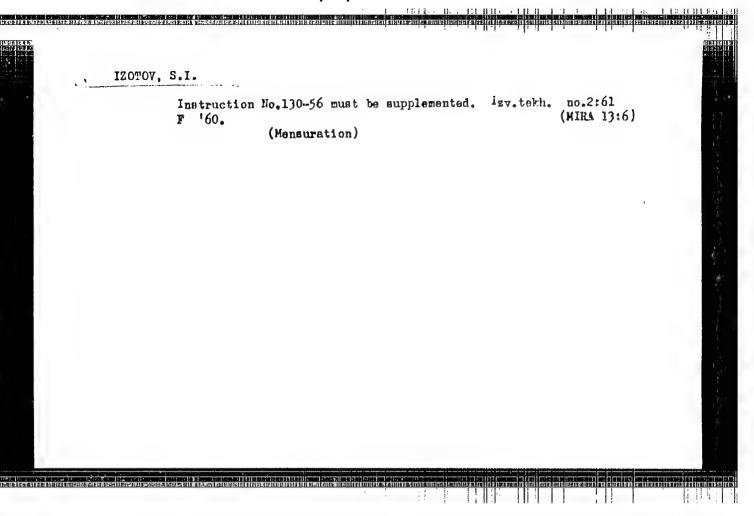
ESKIN, V.A.; KR:MINSKATA, N.N.; IZOTOV, P.V.; SOLDATOV, G.M.

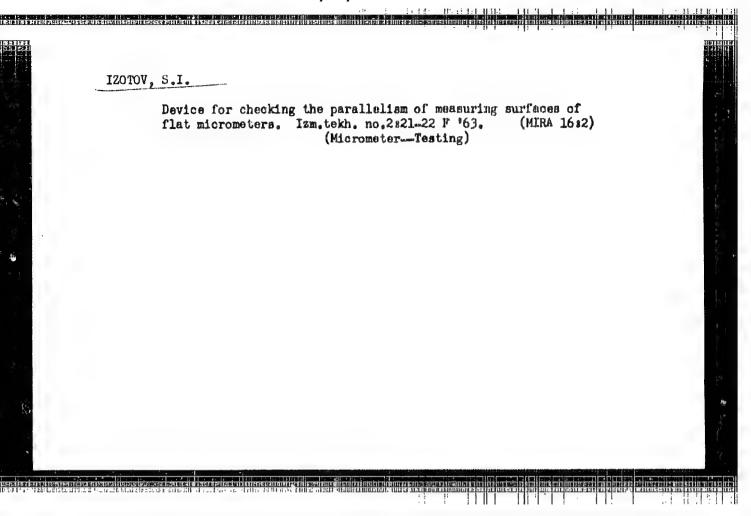
Leptospirosis in muskrats in the Maritime Territory. Soob.DVFAN
(SSSR no.11:159-161 '59.

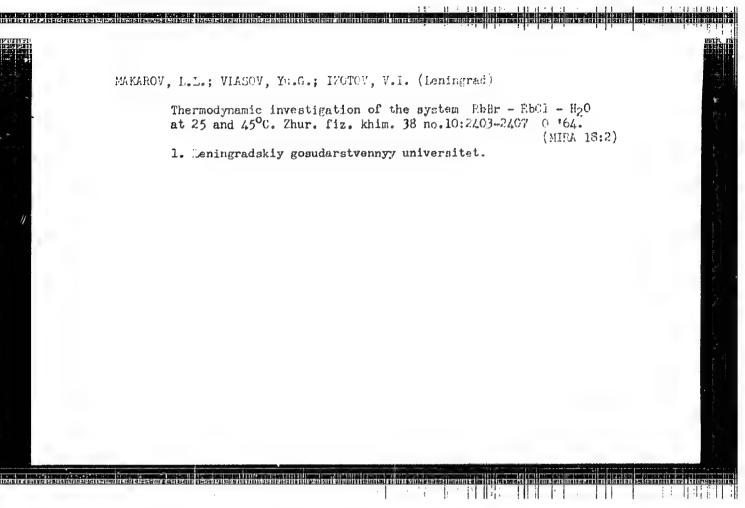
1.73-M. virusologicheskaya laboratoriya Dal'nevostochnoy oblasti.
(Uaritime Territory-Huskrats-Diseases and pests)
(Leptospira)

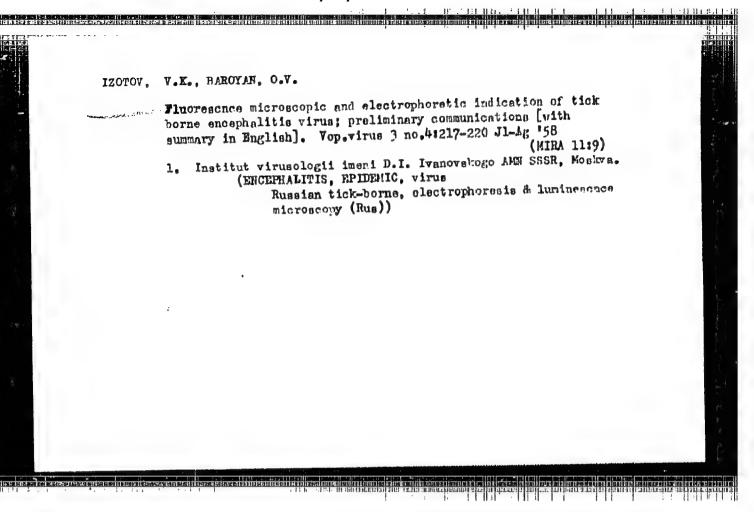


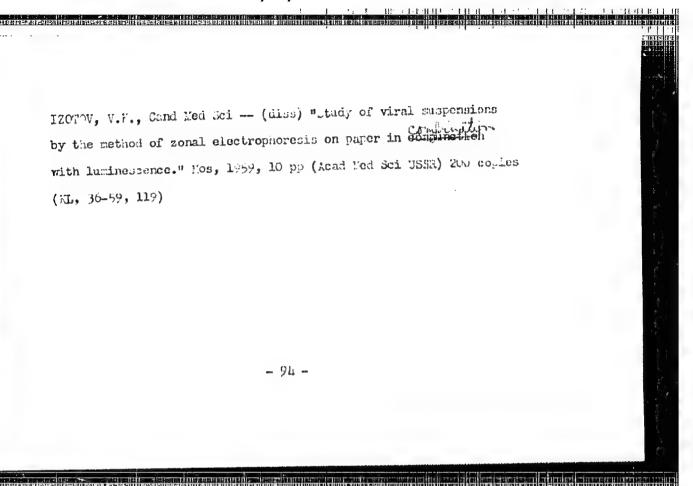


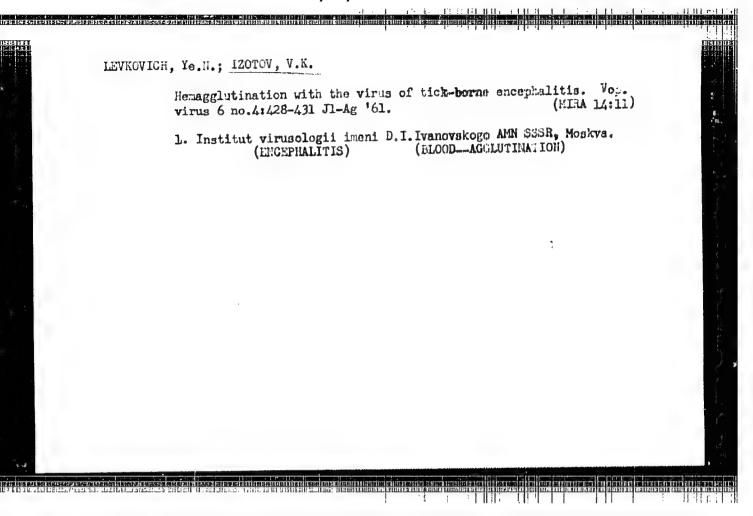


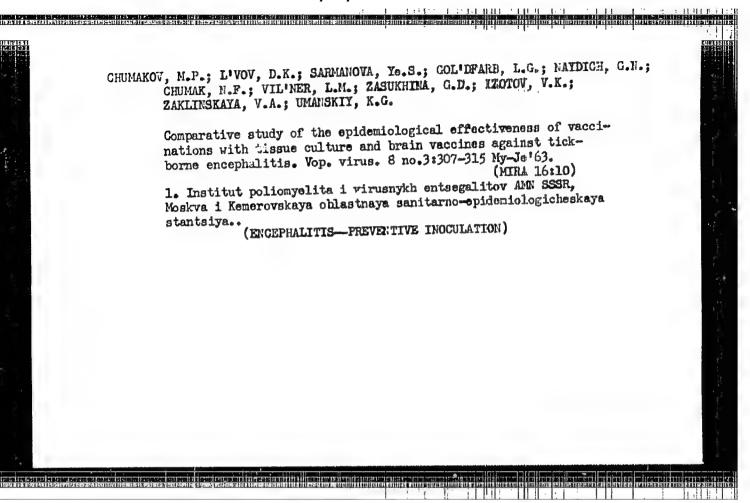


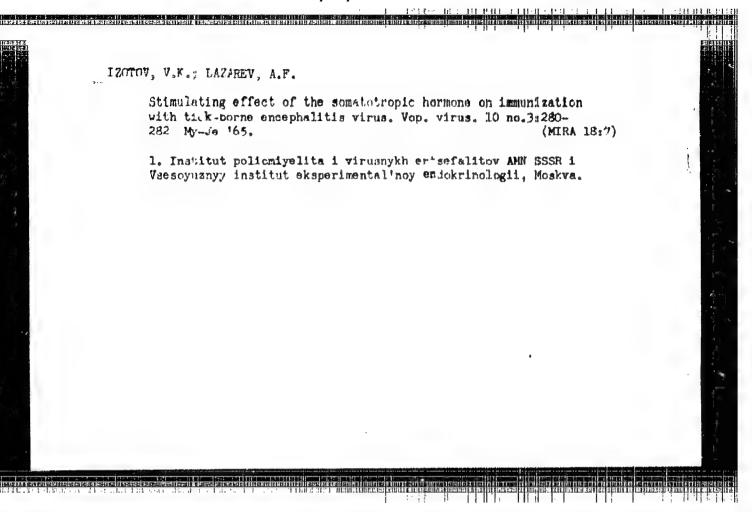


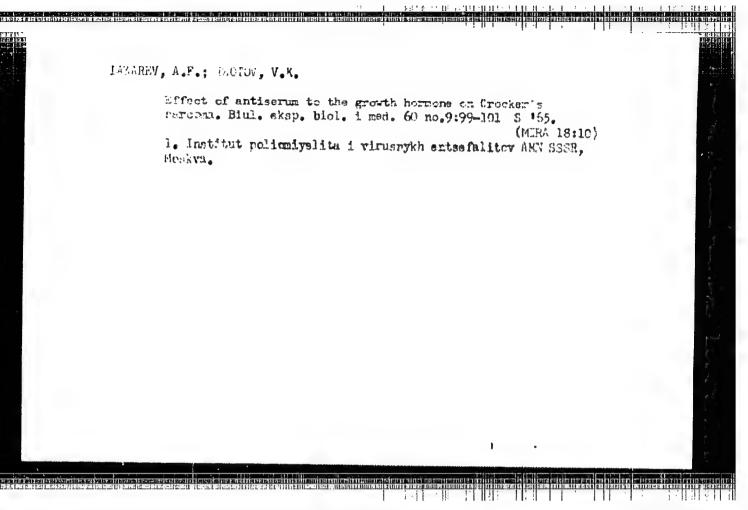










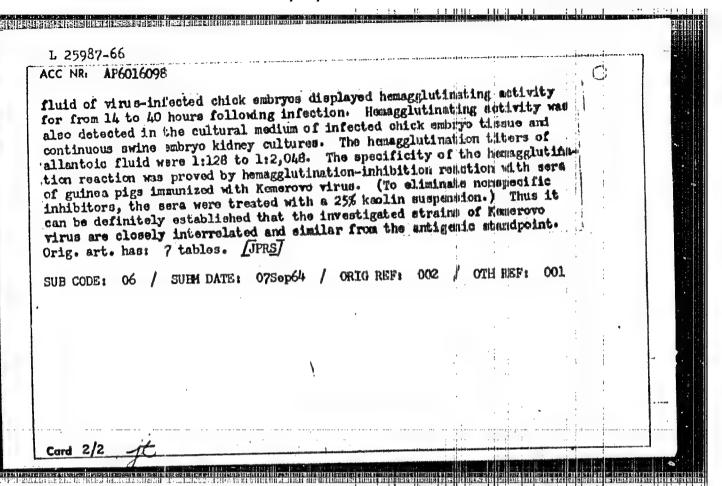


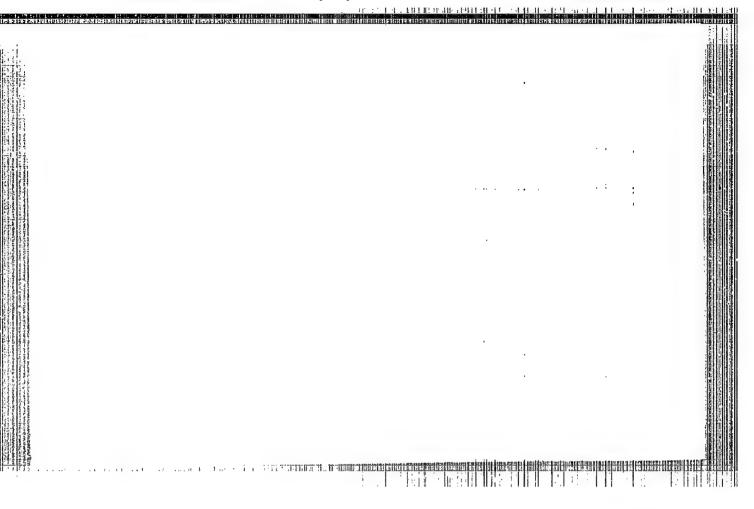
Salamina, ie.3.; 120ToV, V.K.; FIVAMOVA, G.F.; HARROWA, G.G.; BYCHKOVA, K.V.

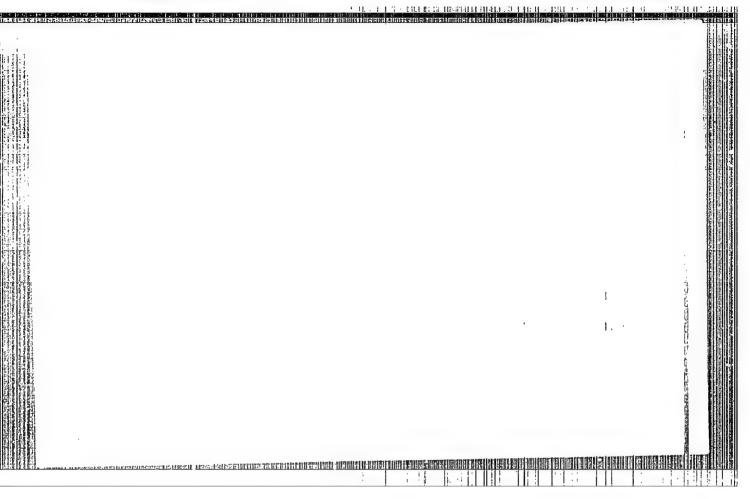
Remargintinating characteristics of Kenerovo virus. Vop. virus.
10 nc. 64663-669 N-D '65 (Mink 19:1)

1. Institut poliomiyelite i virusnykh entsefalitov MVI SSSR,

Moskvo. Suimitted September 7, 1964.







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1087, 1208, 1454

s/136/61/000/005/004/008

E111/E152

AUTHORS:

Goroshenko, Ya.G., Panasenko, Ye.B., Roy, V.A., and

Imotov, V.P.

TITLE:

Production of caesium carbonate from pollucite-

spodumene concentrate

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1961, No.5, pp. 55-57

TEXT: A possible source of caesium salts are pollucites spodumere concentrates. The object of the present investigation was to study the possibilities of producing caesium carbonate in this way with lithium as a by-product. Experiments were first made in which pollucite, spodumene and their mixtures were treated in a 20-litre autoclave. For pollucite leaching the best conditions were; 3 mols Ca(OH)2 per mol SiO2, solid:liquid ratio 1:5, temperature 2:20 °C, pressure 20 atm; but the stirring rate of 25 rev/min was insufficient and a horizontal ball-loaded rotating autoclave would have been preferable. Spodumene had to be converted to the beta form by roasting before leaching. Artificial concentrate was produced by mixing pollucite with alpha-spodumene (2:1) and calcining at 1000 °C and leaching with a higher stirring

Card 1/2

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410009-1

33648

24.3500(1137,1138,1144)

S/051/62/012/001/017/020 E075/E436

AUTHORS: Kolomoytse

Kolomoytsev, F.I., Izotov, V.P., Stauer, E.V.

TITLE:

Luminescence of phosphorescent powders in electrical

faeld

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.12, no.1, 1962, 127-129

The authors investigated the causes of light emission in Observations were made of light emission luminescent powders. under the action of electrical field from self-activated zinc sulphide, zinc and cadmium sulphides activated with silver or copper, zinc silicate, mixed zinc and beryllium silicates, calcium and manganese tungstates, calcium and cadmium halophosphates. manganese arsenate, natural calcites, fluorites and other materials. Some of these compounds shine without any preparation but some of them begin to emit light only after treatment with solutions of The concentration of the added salt various salts (e.g.  $Na_2SiO_3$ ). The concentrati was of the order of 1 x  $10^{-3}$  salt/g of powder. When the tension across a condenser filled with a phosphorescent powder is increased, the powder begins to shine, the process becoming more intense with further increases in tension. Periods of time from fractions of second to several minutes are necessary for the Card 1/3

33648

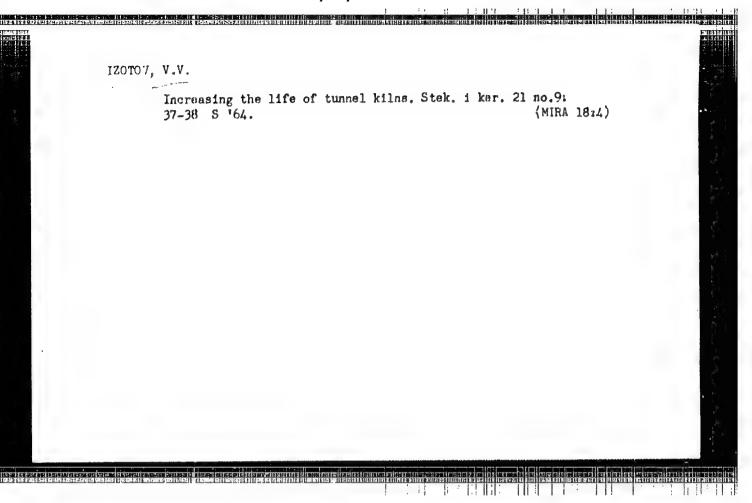
Luminescence of phosphorescent ...

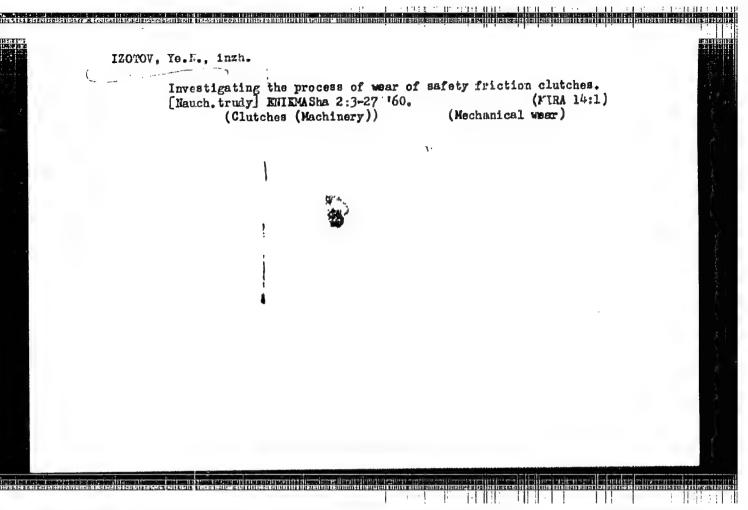
S/051/62/012/001/017/020 E075/E436

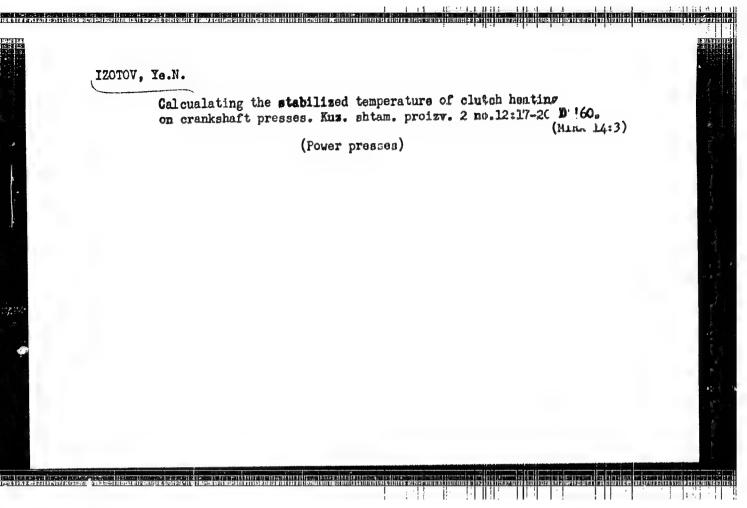
electrodes arises both at the positive and negative electrodes, the authors conclude that the observed luminescence is anodo-and/or cathodoluminescence. There are 2 figures and 10 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English language publications read as follows: Ref.3: G. Destriau, H.F.Ivey. Proc. IRE, v.43, 1955, 1911; Ref.6: G. Wendell. Ann. Phys., v.12, 1953, 222; Ref.7: J.N.Bowtell, H.C.Bate. Proc. IRE, v.44, 1956, 697; Ref.8: H.C.Bate, J.N.Bowtell. Brit. Pat. 788 659, 8.01.58; 800 581, 27.08.58.

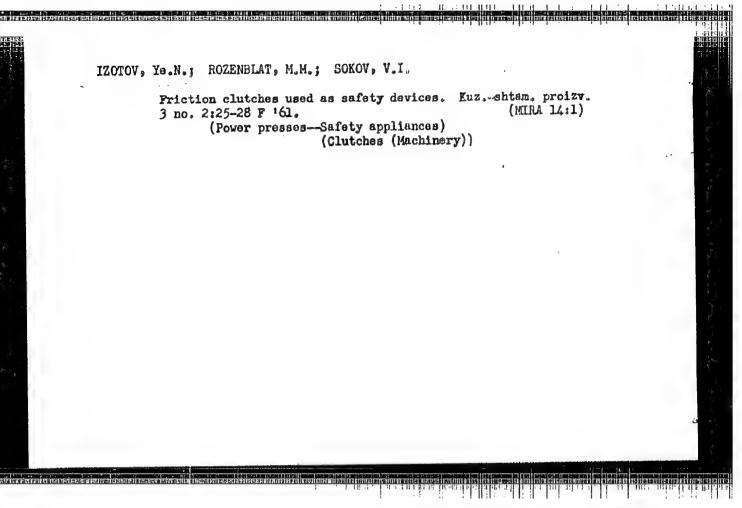
SUBMITTED: July 3, 1961

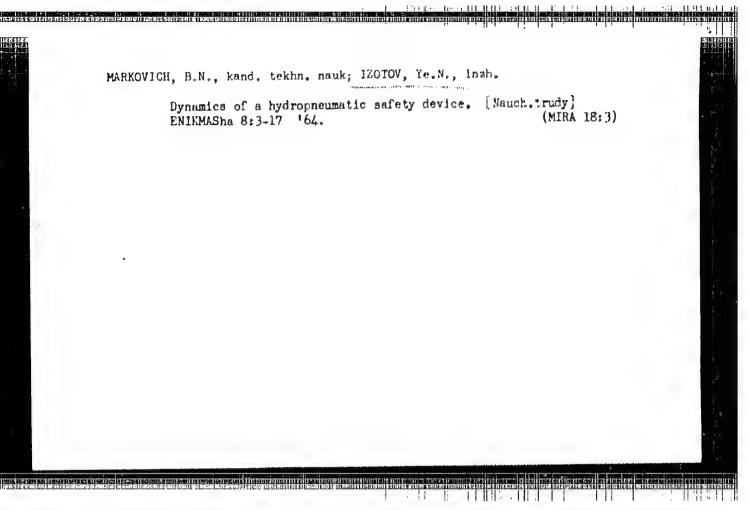
Card 3/3

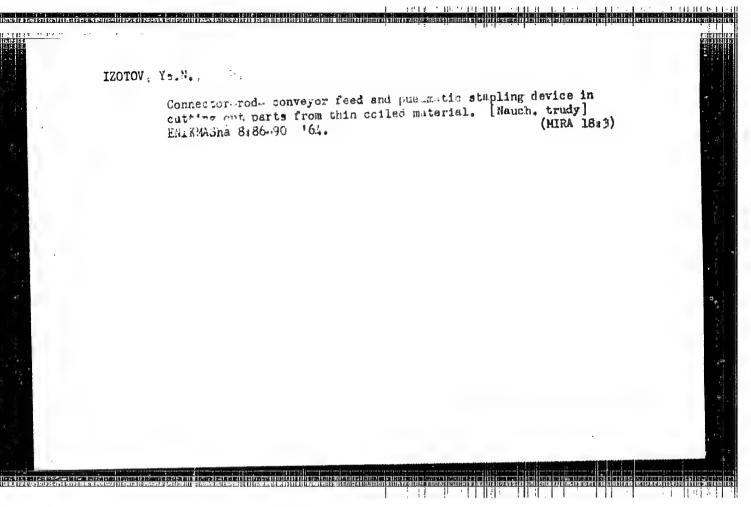












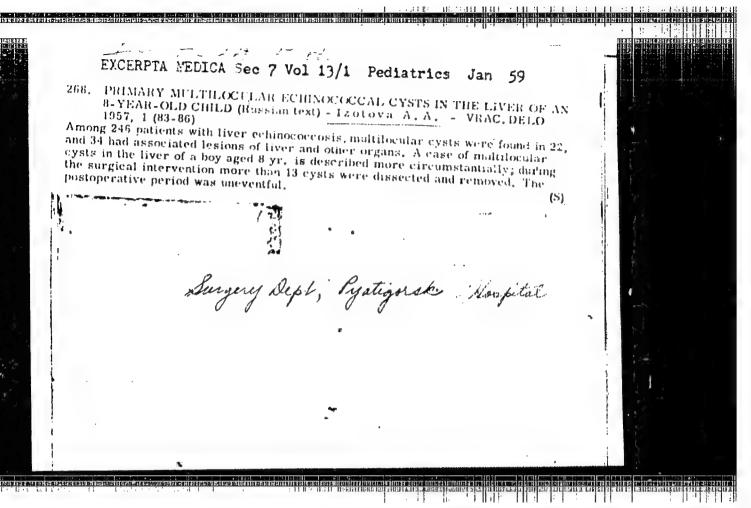
IZOTOVA, A. A.

"Realating to Echinococci of the Liver (From Data of the Medical Installations of the City of Stavropol and the Department of Surgery of the City Hospital at Pyatigorsk)." Cand Med Sci, Stavropol State Medical Inst, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 3, Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

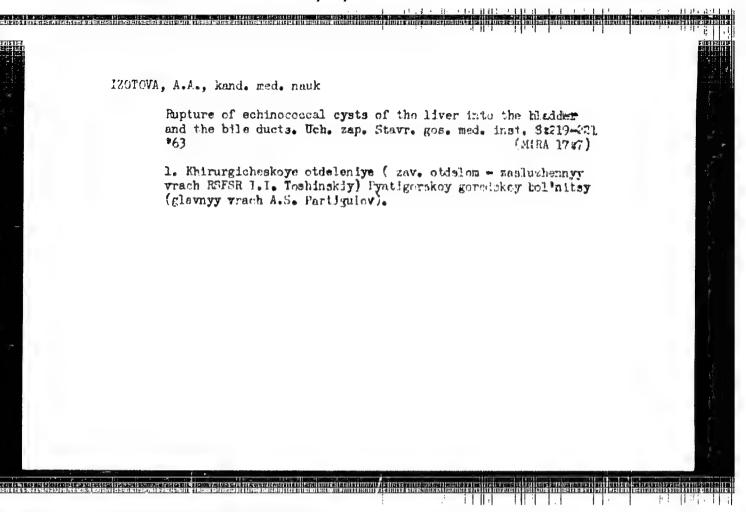
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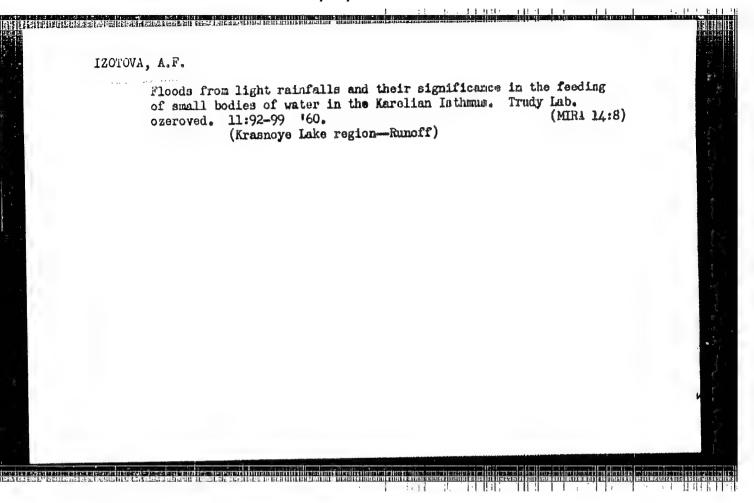


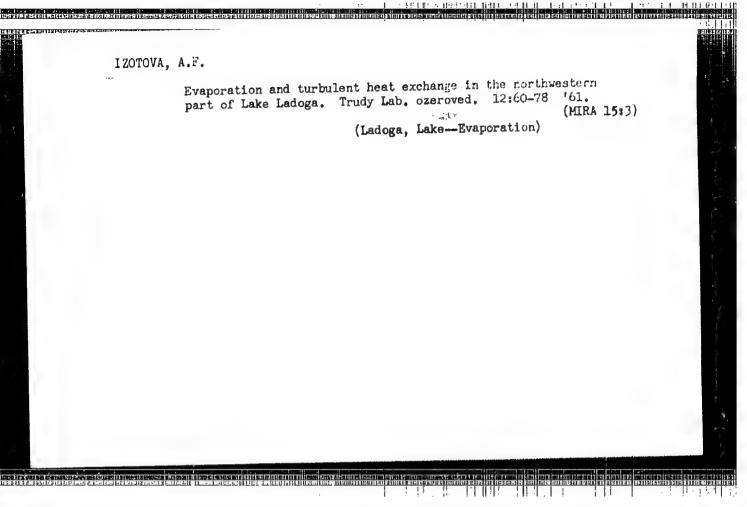
GILEVICH, Yu.S. prog.; IZOTOVA, A.J., kund. mod. nank; SHMAT'KO, J.G.;
YEVSTAI 'YEVA, T.N.; SHAI YGINA, T.P., student

Diagnostic importance of Caseni's introcutaneous allergic ranction in echinococossis. Uch. zap. Clavr. gas. med. inst. 8:165171 '63

1. Fafedra obshches khirungii (zav. - prof. Tu.S.Gilevich)
Stauropol'skogo meditsinsko. 'mstituta (rektor zasluzhennyy
deystel nauki, prof. V.G. Badylin).







#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

# CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410009-1

5/020/61/136/003/014/027 BO19/B056

Izotova, A. F., Ogneva, T. A., and Smirnova, N. P. AUTHORS:

The Wind Profile in the Water-near Layer Above Lake Ladoga TITLE:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961, Vol. 136, No. 3, PERIODICAL:

pp. 587-590

TEXT: From July 7 to August 16, 1959, the vertical wind velocity profile above lake Ladoga, and its dependence upon the stratification temperature was studied, and also the roughness of the wind was determined. The observations were carried out by means of a remote anemometer with electric contact which had been designed at the Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A. I. Voyeykova (Geophysical Main Observatory imeni A. I. Voyeykov). These anemometers were installed on a mast on the south side of the island Khankhipasi in altitudes of 6.15, 3.15, 1.65 and 0.75 m reckoned from the mast fundament. From the tape recordings the values averaged for one hour were used for the analysis. These analyses were carried out in consideration of the direction of the wind with and

Card 1/4

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619410009-1

The Wind Profile in the Water-near Layer Above Lake Ladoga

S/020/61/136/003/014/027 B019/B056

without taking the thermal stratification into account. The latter was carried out with a temperature difference of  $\Delta T$  between water and air. The small size of the island warranted conditions that were not influenced by land, as a comparison of the temperature measurements carried out on the island Khankhipasi and near it shows. In Table 1 the mean values of the vertical wind velocity profile and of the roughness parameter with and without taking the thermal stratification into account, were given. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 5 Soviet, 1 German, and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya Ozerovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Laboratory

of Lake Science of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: June 18, 1960, by D. V. Nalivkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1960

Card 2/4

